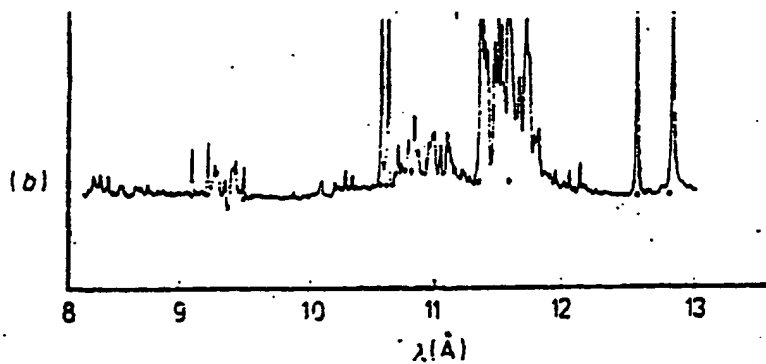


Fig. 1a
(Prior Art)

Spectra of Copper (Cu) target irradiated under similar

Scale: note $10 \text{ \AA} = 1 \text{ nm}$

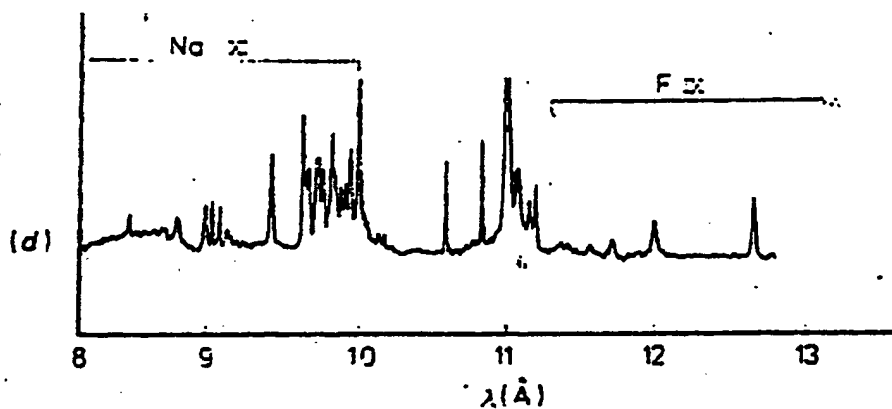


Taken from T. P. Donalson, et al J. Phys. B 9, 1645, (1976)

Fig. 1b
(Prior Art)

Spectra of Zinc (Zn) target irradiated under similar

Scale: note $10 \text{ \AA} = 1 \text{ nm}$



Taken from T. P. Donalson, et al J. Phys. B 9, 1645, (1976)

Fig. 2 Principal components of embodiment

Fig. 2

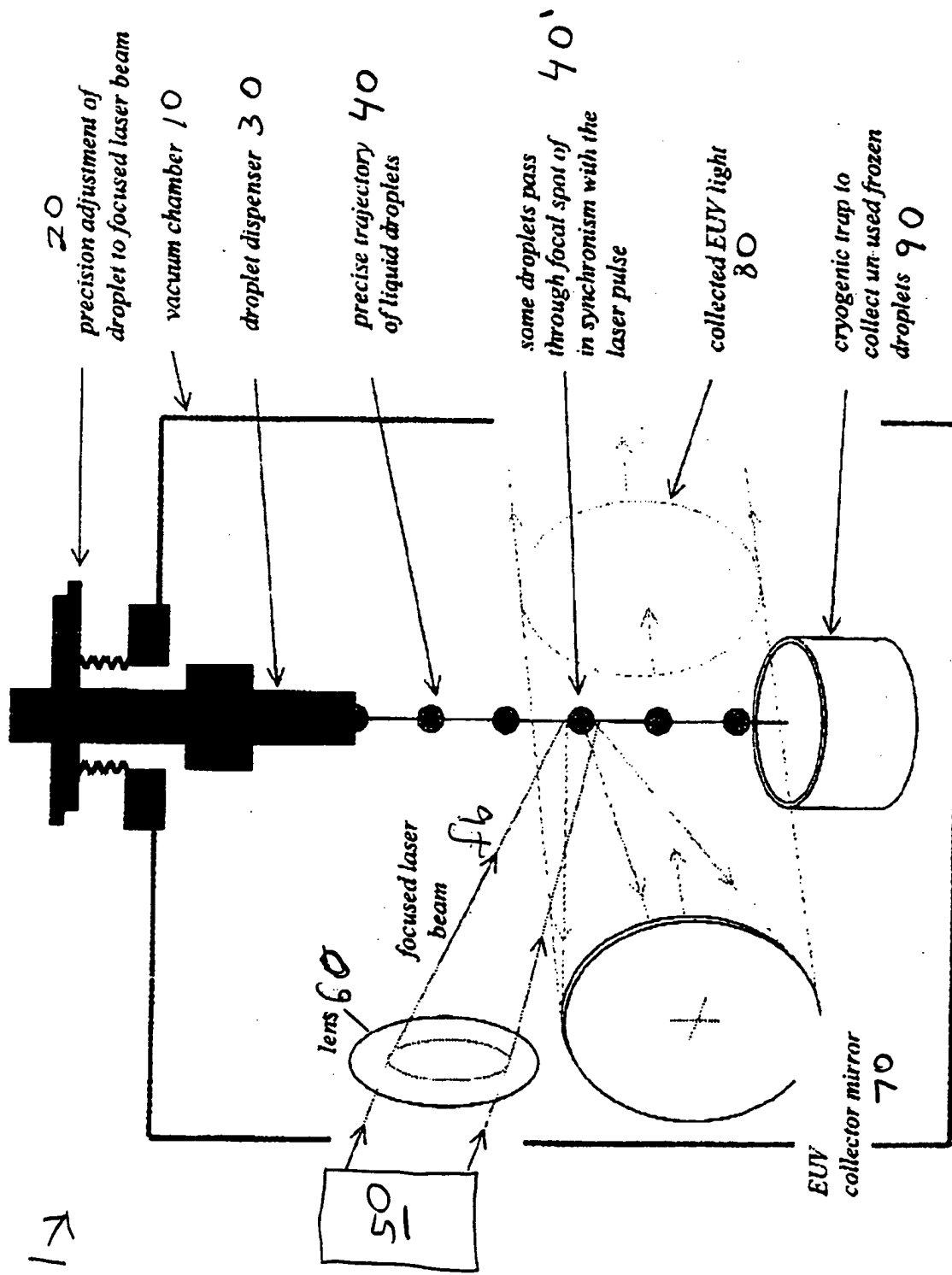


Fig 3 Possible embodiments of the EUV emission collecting geometry

3a. Coaxial curved collecting mirror

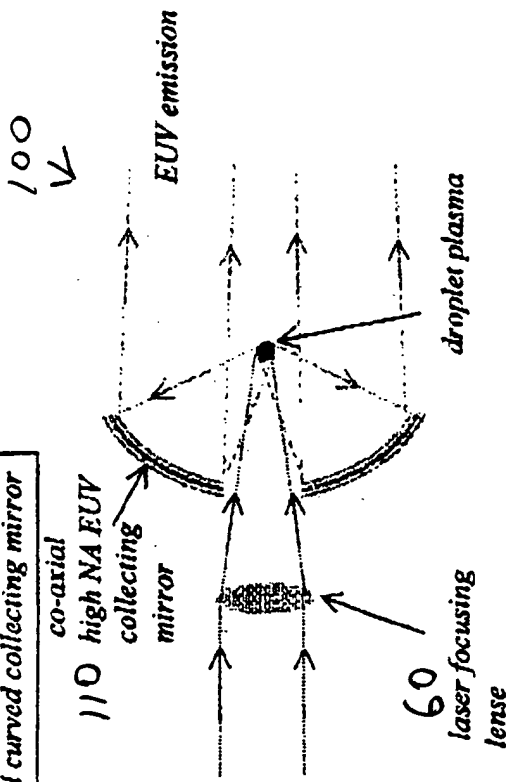


Fig. 3a

3b. Multiple EUV mirrors

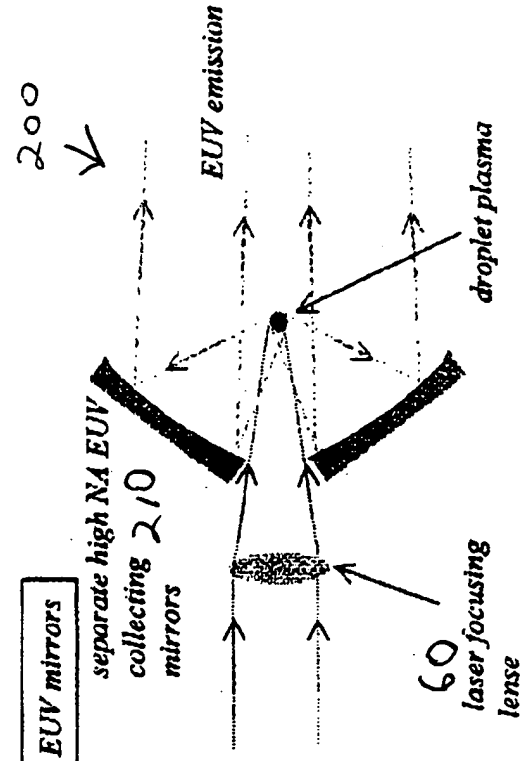


Fig. 3b

~~Fig. 4a~~

Fig. 4a Molecular liquid or mixture of elemental and molecular liquids

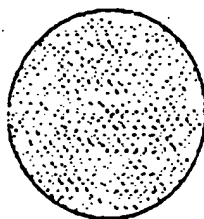


Fig. 4a

Examples:

H_2O

$MCl:H_2O$ [$M=Al - Bi$] (eg: $SnCl:H_2O$, $CuCl:H_2O$ etc)
organo-metallic liquids.

Fig 5 Comparative EUV spectra in the region of 13 nm for water droplet targets and $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ liquid droplet targets

(dotted line illustrates approximate spectral bandpass of a typical high reflection EUV mirror)

Fig 5a EUV spectra of water droplet target

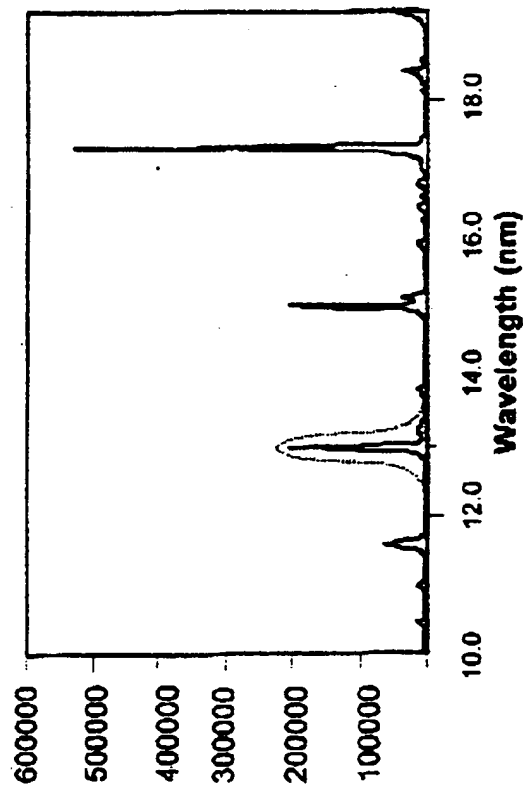


Fig. 5a

Fig 5b EUV spectra of $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ droplet target (23% solution)

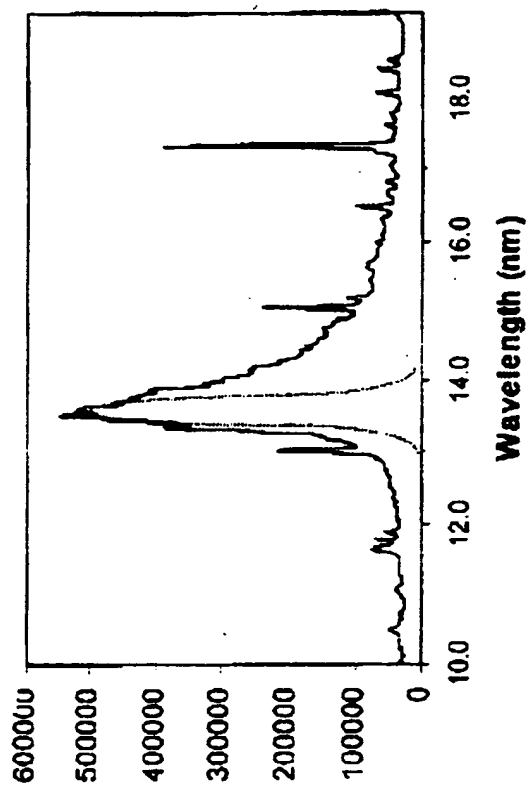


Fig. 5b